

# New Left Wages Psycho-War On Police Officers

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By Rep. John R. Rarick, D-La.)

Once again it appears that the war on crime has difficulty in distinguishing friend from foe. And once again it appears that the Black Panthers are the shock troops for the Red jackals.

It seems that nearly 10 years ago the then Attorney General of the United States, the late Robert F. Kennedy, was determined to dethrone Teamster President James R. Hoffa. In this particular war a great deal of unauthorized bugging and wiretapping took place in the major cities of the land, and volumes of interesting conversations were recorded and indexed.

The administration's new U.S. Attorney for the district of New Jersey named in 1969, one Frederick B. Lacey, wasted no time in releasing and less time in publicizing and vouching for the accuracy of some 1,200 pages of the so-called De Carlo Tapes in which many alleged Mafia kingpins chattered freely about their control over various officials and law enforcement officers of the State of New Jersey.

The appointment of Mr. Lacey as U.S. attorney is in itself a very strange thing. His son, Fred Bernard Lacey Jr., was publicly identified as long ago as July 1967, in hearings before the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana as a member and leader of the Maoist Communist Progressive Labor Party in New Orleans, and a frequent associate of such other identified Communists as Carl and Anne Braden — all of which evidence was then made available to the Attorney General of the United States.

It would seem that such an involvement in such an organization by Mr. Lacey's son and namesake would make it impossible for Lacey to discharge his duties as U.S. attorney in a district where violence and subversion by the New Left are matters of record. At the very least, an intriguing question of conflict of interest is raised.

We are indebted to the courageous investigator Frank Capell for his extensive research and timely publication of the background of this unusual affair, as well as to the legislative committee in my State of Louisiana for its well documented investigation of the New Left in New Orleans . . . Insert the following from Mr. Capell's report in the HERALD OF FREEDOM Feb. 6, 1970.

## Legal Libel of Law Enforcement

During the days when Sen. Joseph McCarthy was exposing Communist infiltration into government, a great cry went up from "liberals" and even some conservatives that he was destroying reputations, that he could not prove what he said, that innocent people were being smeared by unfounded charges. Eventually, with the blessing and collaboration of the Eisenhower government, Sen. McCarthy was "discredited" and silenced, eventually by premature death. People piously declaimed that they agreed with his aims but not his methods of achieving them. "McCarthyism" is now a scare word among liberals and stands for all that is bad in a public (or even private) individual. McCarthy and Hitler vie for first place on the hate list of American liberals, villains incarnate.

Now comes a hero, with nationwide publicity, doing exactly what McCarthy did, but his target is not Communism (far from it), . . . it is "organized crime in New Jersey."

The A.C.L.U. has made little noises (they want F.B.I. agents indicted) and some public figures have protested, but the worst U.S. Attorney Frederick B. Lacey has been accused of is an ambition to run for public office as a result of his attacks on public officials and law enforcement officers. In the U.S. Senate, Sen. John McClellan has called attention, however, to the danger in the precedent set in New Jersey by officials of the U.S. Department of Justice in releasing transcripts of illegal F.B.I. electronic surveillance devices for public consumption. He traces it back to the Alderman rule, based on a Supreme Court decision on March 10, 1969, in Alderman vs. United States.



David M. Satz Jr., who with his assistant Donald Horowitz, arranged for the release of the DeCarlo tapes.

Lacey's campaign against "organized crime" will not make the streets of New Jersey any safer from militant Negro groups and their white accomplices such as caused the "Newark riots" of July 12-17, 1967. This is when the sudden desire of state and federal authorities to rout out gambling and its associated evils became so urgent . . . better this than stamp out the Communist influence in the riots.

During the period of July 12 to 17, 1967 in Newark, N.J., there were twenty - three homicides and three related deaths, many injuries and millions of dollars in losses through fire, bombed buildings, stolen or destroyed merchandise, etc. A ten-member Commission on Civil Disorders of New Jersey heard testimony from Newark Police Director Dominick A. Spina who testified that the riot was planned deliberately. He furnished proof of conspiracy in the form of leaflets and documents which the Commission suppressed, as an honest investigation would have had to disclose a Communist conspiracy in the riots, deaths and destruction, based on Director Spina's volume of evidence, given in testimony in March, 1968. This seems to have set the ball in motion. By July, 1968, there was an attempted assassination of Director Spina in which militant Negroes were suspected. He escaped a shotgun blast miraculously by stooping down to pet his dog at the moment it was fired. Illegal measures having failed to take care of him, Spina was then indicted by an Essex County Grand Jury in July 1968 on four counts of "nonfeasance," claiming that the Newark Police Department failed to crack down on gambling. Tried and acquitted of the charges, Spina returned to his position of Newark Police Director, completely exonerated.

Up to September 1969 the U.S. Attorney's Office in Newark had maintained a cooperative relationship with the various New Jersey police departments. Then came the crime buster, Mr. Lacey, sworn in on September 2, 1969 and pledging a "vigorous crackdown on organized crime" of whose importance he had only recently become aware, actually through the "DeCavalcante tapes." He later stated in a speech to the N.J. Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi (national journalism society): "My education really only began with the DeCavalcante 'tape' materials so courageously released by my predecessors, David Satz and Donald Horowitz." Senator Clifford P. Case, who sponsored Lacey for his new job, said that with the new United States Attorney on the job, "these people are going to be on the run."

According to the New York Daily News, March 14, 1970, Sanford Garelick, Manhattan Borough Council President, made the following statement, discussing the recent New York bombings:

**"What we're dealing with here is a terrific problem. These are urban guerrillas, the outgrowth of an era of disrespect for law and the acceptance of a Maoist (Red Chinese) philosophy of guerrilla warfare."**

Small cells of these rats, Mr. Garelick adds, are capable of "great destruction" with their expertness in the use of explosives.

Lacey immediately named as his chief assistant Herbert J. Stern, a young lawyer working for the Justice Department.

Using investigations begun by his predecessor, Lacey quickly sought from federal grand juries indictment after indictment and during two months of his "open war" on organized crime led three federal grand juries to the indictment of 78 persons on charges ranging from illegal gambling to extortion. Among those indicted was Hugh Addonizio, mayor of Newark. All the while Lacey was publicly proclaiming the terrible situation in the State of New Jersey in which "organized crime" had taken over just about everybody and everything. On January 5, 1970 began the trial of Angelo DeCarlo and three co-defendants on charges of extortion conspiracy, the indictment having taken place the previous August before Lacey's appointment. De Carlo's defense attorneys asked presiding Federal Judge Robert Shaw for permission to read any transcripts of electronic surveillance or wire tapping involving their client to determine if any evidence being used at the trial had been illegally obtained, at the same time requesting that the tapes not be made public. The judge granted the first part of the request but refused the second and thereby caused much excitement.

The tapes consisted of 1,200 pages of alleged conversations between Mafia figure, Angelo De Carlo, and several underworld characters. They were the result of an illegally planted electronic device in a building, used by DeCarlo, in 1961 and continuing over a period of several years. At the time of the "planting" Robert Kennedy was Attorney General of the U.S. and he was using the services of a private detective agency for illegal work when J. Edgar Hoover refused to go along with his requests.

Lacey would probably call his son, Frederick B. Lacey Jr., "a young rebel and protester" even though he has been officially identified as a Communist. In Report No. 9 (July 14, 1967) of The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana on The Spartacist League and Certain Other Communist Activities in South Louisiana is found the testimony of New Orleans Police Department Sgt. David Roland Kent. As part of his official duties in the Police Intelligence Unit, Sgt. Kent had infiltrated into the Spartacist League and as a result had come in contact with various Communists. Testifying concerning the Progressive Labor Party, Sgt. Kent stated: "Progressive Labor Party evolved from the Progressive Labor Movement, which is a Maoist-Communist, revolutionary organization; it has a chapter in New Orleans; the Southern organizer, Ed Clark, resides in New Orleans." He then stated the full name of the individual as Edward Hughes Clark Jr., and described him as having been a paid employee of the Progressive Labor Party, an individual with contacts all over the country through Progressive Labor and one who had traveled to Communist Cuba and Czechoslovakia. He advised that Clark was on a first name basis with Communists Carl and Anne Braden.

Sgt. Kent then identified as a member of the Communist Progressive Labor Party, Fred Bernard Lacey Jr., and testified that Clark and Lacey were roommates. The Committee Counsel, Jack Rogers, then introduced the Criminal Identification Police Department photo of Frederick Bernard Lacey Jr., No. 123940, date of arrest 11-7-66, identified as Exhibit 5.

Referring to the subversive Movement for a Democratic Society, the most radical group of its kind in the South, another witness, lawyer Donald A. Meyer, indicated that the organization was headed by a triumvirate of Fred Lacey, Ed Clark and Bob Head. On page 123 of the Report is shown a list of persons who attended the New Orleans Committee to End the War in Vietnam Workshop on September 30 and October 1, 1966. On the list appear the names, among others, of Fred Lacey, Anne Braden and James A. Domrowski, all identified Communists. On page 138 of the hearings is Exhibit 44 which is a photograph of Frederick B. Lacey Jr., participating in a New Orleans demonstration with the Progressive Labor Party.